

Connections which do not come to notice at once will perhaps be detected by a closer scrutiny of the Correa correspondence. For example, Thomas J. Wray of Augusta (p. 103) was a correspondent of Nuttall's and there are collections both at Philadelphia and in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) labelled in Nuttall's hand as from him. Nuttall evidently met Wray in Augusta sometime in the Fall of 1815. Correa reached Augusta by October 16th that year and Wray must have met the two visitors about the same week if indeed they were not traveling together (?).—JOSEPH EWAN, TULANE UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NOMENCLATORIAL CHANGE IN THE GRASS GENUS ECHINOCHLOA.—The name *Panicum muricatum* Michx. (1803) is invalidated by the earlier use of the binomial by Retzius (1786). Palisot de Beauvois (1812) transferred this species to the genus *Setaria* and in the body of his work merely lists *Setaria muricata*; however, on page 178, he said, "*Panicum muricatum* Michx. equals *Setaria*". This name, invalid in *Panicum*, is valid in *Setaria* since there is no earlier binomial which is identical. The combination *Setaria muricata* is four years older than *Panicum pungens* Poir. (1816) and seventeen years older than *Oplismenus muricatus* Kunth (1829), the basonym discussed by Shinnars (1954).

Therefore, Beauvois' "muricata" is the oldest epithet used in a legitimate combination for the taxon; and as such, Fernald's (1915) use of the epithet in *Echinochloa* was valid, although in 1935 he adopted the name *Echinochloa pungens* because of the homonym rule.

Since the parenthetical citation refers to the first legitimate use of the epithet, the correct binomial for the indigenous barnyard grass is *Echinochloa muricata* (Beauv.) Fernald.

The essential synonymy is as follows:

Panicum muricatum Michx. 1803. Not Retzius 1786.

Setaria muricata (Michx.) Beauv. 1812.

Panicum pungens Poir. in Lamarck's Encycl. Méth. Bot. 1816.

Oplismenus muricatus (Michx.) Kunth. 1829.

Echinochloa muricata (Michx.) Fern. 1915.

Echinochloa pungens (Poir.) Rydb. 1931.

The writer wishes to express his appreciation to Dr. H. W. Rickett of the New York Botanical Garden for his assistance.—DAVID E. FAIRBROTHERS, BOTANY DEPARTMENT, RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

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TWO PLANTS NEW TO THE ILLINOIS FLORA.—While examining some of the unmounted material of my 1951 collections, I found one species that apparently had not been reported previously from Illinois. During recent field work in Montgomery County, I located another species not reported from the state. The specimens, cited below, are in the herbarium of the Illinois State Natural History Survey (ILLS).¹

DICLIPTERA BRACHIATA (Pursh) Spreng. Fernald² gave the range of this species as "Fla. to La. and Okla., n. to se. Va., s. Ind., Mo. and e. Kans." Deam³ cited its occurrence along Little Pigeon Creek, a stream that discharges into the Ohio River in Warrick County, Indiana. Palmer and Steyermark⁴ reported the plant from a number of counties in east-central and southern Missouri. Now southern Illinois can be included in the range. I found this species east of Joppa, in a bottomland woods along the Ohio River. The plant had flowered and was in fruit when I made the collection. The herbarium sheet includes the following data: MASSAC CO.: Bottomland woods, east of Joppa, September 20, 1951, R. A. Evers 32944.

¹ ILLS is the abbreviation given by Lanjouw and Stafleu in the Index Herbariorum, Part I, 1952, for the herbarium of the Illinois State Natural History Survey.

² Gray's Manual of Botany, ed. 8. 1950.

³ Flora of Indiana. 1940.

⁴ Mo. Bot. Gard. Ann. 22: 646. 1935.